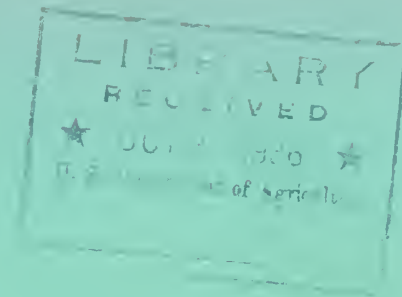


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# Extension Service Review

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## In This Issue

**S**TARTING its second year under S. A. A. A. auspices, the county planning program takes an important place on the extension calendar. Administrator H. R. Tolley of the A. A. A. talks to agents about what has been done and what is planned for the future, as he feels that county agents have a most important part to play. Dr. C. B. Smith wholeheartedly backs the program in an editorial statement on the back page.

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**F**ACTS and figures are of first importance in adequate planning for the agriculture of county, State, or Nation. The Bureau of the Census is, of course, one of the best-known agencies for supplying them, but how many agents know the wide variety of farm and population statistics that are available and how to get them? Because it is becoming increasingly important that county agents know and use all the data available the chief statistician for agriculture of the Bureau of the Census was asked to prepare this article especially for county extension agents.

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**Y**OUNG recreation leaders trained in the senior 4-H club are greatly in demand in Clinton County, Ohio. Theirs is no superficial training, for they have all had experience in demonstrating some of the immortal folk songs and games before large county gatherings. They take turns in leading the games, that all may have the experience. The young folks have perfected their knowledge of 60 different European and American folk games, and are assembling an extensive library on the subject in the county agent's office with surplus 4-H band and camp funds.

• • •

**T**HE Booker T. Washington movable school is an indispensable feature of Negro extension work in Alabama. It brings modern equip-

ment to the very door of the Negro cabins, and a trained staff works with the neighborhood men and women to actually improve the farms and homes. Life in this fascinating school never lacks interest, and the teachers can tell many a tale of new hope and inspiration. The good brought to Negro people by this truck in its years of pilgrimage along the back roads of Alabama will never be fully known, for there is no way to measure it. This article gives a glimpse of the truck in action.

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## On The Calendar

Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Horse Show, and Rodeo, Omaha, Nebr., October 25-31.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 26-31.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Houston, Tex., November 16-18.

National Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 27-December 5.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 28-December 5.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., November 14-21.

Texas Centennial Central Exposition, Dallas, Tex., June 6-November 29.

Ninth National Convention of Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., October 17-24.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 3-10.

National Shorthorn Show, Fort Worth, Tex., October 2-11.

Texas Frontier Centennial Livestock Exposition, Fort Worth, Tex., October 3-11.

National Dairy Show, Dallas, Tex., October 10-18.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 17-24.

All-American Swine Exhibit, Dallas, Tex., October 17-25.

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**C**USHIONING the Wind in New Mexico is a story straight from the dust bowl. Erosion control work is not a new thing in this area, but the emergency fund is giving added impetus to accomplishment. Effective results are being obtained with good organization and planning. County agents, county committeemen, and community committeemen like the program so well that they want a continuing program along the same lines.

• • •

**I**N ORDER to satisfy their desire to know more about some things, organized rural communities in Louisiana carried on 3-day summer schools.



# County Agricultural Planning Gets Its Second Wind

**T**HE FIRST county agricultural planning committees were organized about a year ago, through the cooperation of the Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The rapid growth of interest in this project is extremely encouraging. The local result is real economic democracy.

Agricultural outlook work, farm-management projects, and other extension activities of previous years had already done much to provide farmers with information valuable in helping them to recognize prevailing and prospective economic conditions. But these and similar efforts had been made largely

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**Last year's results were encouraging. . . . This year should see more definite strides forward. . . . Let's pause for a moment to look at the status quo.**

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One of the general objectives of the planning project as set up a year ago was to formulate by democratic procedure continuing county, State, and National programs for agriculture. Another was to perfect procedure for collection, analy-

**H. R. TOLLEY**  
Administrator  
Agricultural Adjustment  
Administration

Building upon the extension organization that had already grown up, the usual procedure during the first year of county agricultural adjustment planning has been for Federal and State agencies to work with the county agent's committees. These groups are composed of farmers who have volunteered their services and who, for the most part, represent the agricultural leadership of the counties.

These committees have studied National, State, and local data in an effort to reach sound conclusions about the effects on production that will be exerted by changes in farming systems that are needed for the maintenance of a permanent agriculture.

Many local meetings for such study and consideration were held during the winter of 1935-36—in some States at least 2,500. Such meetings were held both at central points in the counties and in community centers. Out of these meetings there grew definite recommendations on needed and advisable changes in farming systems and crop and livestock production. Such recommendations have been recorded, tabulated, and assembled at the State extension offices and forwarded to Washington where they are now being tabulated and summarized into a national report which is being sent to the States early this fall.

This report, in addition to summarizing the recommendations of the county planning committees, will have its results compared with the results obtained from the regional research project carried on in 1935 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the agricultural experiment stations of all the States. This latter project was launched with the purpose of obtaining the judgment of technical people at the agricultural colleges in regard to desirable changes in cropping practices needed in the interest of soil conservation and the possible effects of such changes on production. The



**Planning is essential or land like this will be passed on to the next generation.**

from the point of view of the county concerned, as the only unit. There was no State or National program to follow through after county planning had helped to develop such a program.

The Agricultural Adjustment and related acts provided for focusing outlook and extension programs upon farm problems in a relationship with national affairs which had not previously existed. The county agricultural adjustment planning project established a two-way track. National facts and judgments are now being brought to the attention of local leaders, whereas local facts and judgments are brought to the attention of State and National coordinating and planning agencies.

sis, and dissemination of information needed for action programs. Another was to clarify the relationship between the producer's problem on his own farm and the national farm problem.

The purposes were to obtain from farmers local information for use in forming and appraising national conservation and land-use programs on a sound farm-management basis; to help extension work and other activities to serve better from the point of view of their effect on farm income; and to aid farmers in analyzing their individual problems and the relationship of these to group problems, and to establish the best practices consistent with soil conservation and farm income.



next steps in county agricultural-adjustment planning follow in logical sequence. One of these is for the State committee in charge of the county project to compare the findings of the county planning committees with the regional research work and other available evidence.

Another is to ask the county planning committees to appraise the operation of the Conservation Act of 1936 in relation to its objectives and to indicate to what extent the county has reached the ideal soil-conservation program and to what extent it could be reached if the 1937 program should be similar to that of 1936, and to make recommendations.

Another step aims essentially at the development of a long-time land-use program for the county. It involves estimating the probable production of various crops after sufficient time has elapsed to permit necessary changes in farm-management practices to maintain soil fertility and control erosion, and to permit shifts which seem desirable and susceptible of practical accomplishment.

The county committees may also make recommendations for building State programs and for what administrative machinery it believes to be desirable, when the States assume responsibility.

In order to develop still greater value from the county planning project it has been proposed that a group of experimental counties—perhaps not more than 25 in the United States—be selected from those in which the county planning project has already been most successful. In these counties the project could be carried one step further. Such counties might be permitted to modify the 1937 agricultural conservation program in accordance with local requirements, insofar as such modifications are in line with the general regulations prescribed by the Conservation Act and the Secretary of Agriculture.

One possible procedure in these selected counties would be for individual farmers to prepare their own farm-management plan showing desirable changes. These farmers would indicate how far they would be willing to go in putting such plans into effect and would estimate the cost of such changes. Then the committee might work out a procedure for adjusting these costs to the county budget, possibly giving more consideration to farms in problem areas in the county.

Another procedure would include dividing the county into areas, by the county committee, according to type of farm and soil type, and offering different payments for different types of adjustment in each area. These are just a few of the many possible procedures.

The conclusions from these studies made in the selected counties, of course,

## Self-Help

### Stimulates Interest in Hawaiian Club Camp

THE first Hawaii junior home demonstration club camp was held at the Waihee Beach home of Gertrude G. Milne, county extension agent of Maui County, April 17, 18, and 19, 1936.

Twenty young women ranging in age from 18 to 28, who had been members of a junior home demonstration club for 1



or more years, gathered at the cottage on Friday afternoon to spend a week end of training and recreation. The weather proved favorable, the location ideal, and the girls a congenial and cooperative group.

In order to keep the fees as low as possible and give the maximum of experience to the girls, no help was hired. The group was divided into work teams, each taking turns in preparing the meals and cleaning up. The assistant agent, Moto M. Okawa, planned meals which not only would be balanced but appetizing as well and would teach the girls a variety of usable dishes. As no regular program

was planned for the work periods, no one missed out by having to work.

The first evening was spent informally in getting acquainted and in hearing a slide lecture by Y. B. Goto, territorial specialist in junior extension work on the South Seas. A beach picnic, followed by stunts and movies of local scenic spots, occupied the program for the second evening.

Mrs. Eda L. Carlson, home demonstration specialist, gave demonstration work to the girls. On Saturday morning she showed them how to make jelly, and, following the demonstration, each girl was permitted to make a small amount under her supervision.

In the afternoon she gave an interesting illustrated talk on clothing suitable to the personality of the wearer and to the occasion on which it is to be worn, later advising the girls on their problems.

On Sunday morning she gave a demonstration on table setting followed by an informal discussion of table etiquette.

The girls were also interested in a talk and demonstration on personal grooming given by one of the county's leading beauty specialists. The suggestions made were practical and within the reach of all the girls.

For handicraft, they each crocheted a pocketbook, selecting colors to fit in with outfits which they planned or already had.

Recreational periods were informal and included swimming, hiking, and games. No rules were needed as, fortunately, all the girls were of the better type and interested in the program as planned for them. Nationalities represented included Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, and Hawaiians.

At the last assembly a resolution was made that the junior home demonstration club camp be an annual affair. It was unanimously adopted.

would only supplement the results from the other studies. The whole will be valuable indeed.

Coordination of the future programs that may be based upon the data from farmers and from Federal and State representatives is expected to be a major influence in determining procedure for arriving at the national goal for agricultural production. Such a goal must involve the use of land in such manner as will provide consumers with continuous and adequate supplies of farm goods at reasonable prices, yield a reasonable income to farmers, and, at the same time, maintain soil fertility and control erosion.

County agents have a truly important task to perform in this effort of farmers

to build adjustment programs by democratic procedure. In counties where farmers appreciate its possibilities, the county planning project will receive more serious consideration than in others. County agents can visualize these potentialities and do effective work in emphasizing the need for taking the work seriously. They can point out that the purpose of the planning project is not merely educational but also to give growers a real voice in the development and administration of the farm program—to give local groups increasing responsibility not only for determining a national program but for adapting it to local conditions.

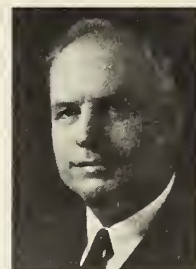


# Census Throws Light on Important Topics

## Farm Figures Furnish Basic Information on Current Problems

Z. R. PETTET

Chief Statistician for Agriculture  
Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce



Z. R. Pettet.



**The Bureau of the Census has at its fingertips basic information of vital importance to the extension agent. Agents who use census data in their planning efforts will profit from a reading of this article which was written for them by Mr. Pettet.**

**S**ELDOM indeed are the burning topics of the day's news interwoven with the basic statistics to such an extent as in the reports of the Federal Farm Census which have recently been released. Among these questions are tenancy, the sharecropper problem, drought, crop failure, soil conservation and use, the movement of population back to the farm, part-time farmers who contribute to industrial labor problems, American unrest with frequent changes from farm to farm, farm income as compared to that in industries, the growth of farming in suburban areas, and farm labor. Other points, perhaps of equal importance, are the change in the racial aspect of farming, the relation of the Negro to the cotton farm, questions of surpluses available for foreign export, the supplanting of horses and mules by tractors and heavy machinery with its cumulative effect in piling up surpluses, the increase in the number of cows with its influence upon human diet and consequently upon the health of the entire country, the increased home production of vegetables and other items grown for home use. This is but a partial list of the current topics upon which the 1935 Federal Farm Census furnishes basic information.

From the agricultural statisticians' standpoint we are living in a new era. The important crops and classes of livestock have always been secured by the farm census. Today very accurate and complete statistics are required for the very smallest geographic units as the

actual basis of programs running into millions. Farmers, businessmen, transportation officials, and sociologists are all using our farm figures in everyday work. Many teachers, particularly in



William L. Austin,  
Director, Bureau of the Census.

vocational schools, are using farm-census statistics in their classes.

This has resulted in a demand for statistics so great that the Census Bureau found it necessary to issue popular press farm summaries containing the basic data as soon as the tabulations were completed. Among the most insistent demands for information were those of

the county agents, extension workers, and other governmental officials for detailed accurate county information, or even for smaller geographical units. To meet this demand over 3,000 individual county releases were issued recording the important items of uses of land, crops, and livestock. These were followed by State releases furnishing the most essential information. When the tabulations for the United States were completed, separate summaries were furnished for each crop and class of livestock which contained the statistics not only for the States and geographic divisions but for the country as a whole. These releases were so popular that their uses were extended beyond the two primary purposes, which were furnishing county agents with statistics and giving the press the brief farm stories desired. Over 20,000 individual requests have been made for these releases, some persons desiring as many as a dozen different stories. Most of the extension workers are familiar with these releases. As the demand for all this information was so insistent, it was necessary to force the work along as rapidly as possible toward completion. This will require about 1 year and 9 months, contrasted with previous periods of from 2 to 3 years.

The back cover of this magazine will show the releases and other publications which are available, without charge, and an invitation is extended to all readers to write to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., for the free releases.

*(Continued on page 142)*



# Washington Farmers Become Partners in Planning

THE WEALTH of economic material indicating the farmers' ideas of agricultural trends, which was collected in the early months of 1936 will be invaluable in the farm progress of the State of Washington.

The first step after the county agricultural-planning project was set up and economic background material prepared was the scheduling of county meetings. Usually, at least one extension specialist attended each county meeting and was assisted by the county agent. Representative farm leaders were called to attend these organization meetings. They decided what should be done about carrying on the planning work in their county. After the method was determined, a series of community meetings was developed. These community meetings were a distinctive feature of the program and probably the most important part of it. Many were held in the evening, and they usually lasted 2 to 2½ hours. The county agent made a brief presentation of some of the charts which applied to that community. Leaders made brief statements, and then farmers' opinions were solicited through discussion, which was usually lively and interesting.

After all these community meetings were finished, a second county meeting was called which was also attended by an extension specialist. Farmers were asked to give their opinions as to what the situation would be for each commodity of importance in that county. Usually these meetings lasted all day.

According to R. M. Turner, extension economist and project leader, 7,284 people attended the 322 planning meetings which were held.

## Background Economics

More than 100 charts, graphs, and tables showing important factors affecting all the chief agricultural products of the State were prepared. These were printed or mimeographed on letter-sized pages. This immense amount of economic background material was prepared for use in this program from statistical studies by the United States Department of Agriculture and the experiment station of the State College of Washington.

A program-planning booklet for each county was then made up containing all the charts which applied to that county. More than 12,000 of the booklets were assembled and distributed to farm leaders

for use in the county and community meetings. In addition, several large charts were prepared and used. Some of the material in the booklets covered the national situation in regard to the particular commodity, and others were localized, with State and county adaptation.

A 24-page extension bulletin containing a summary of the planning project and a short discussion of the major agricultural trends was prepared and will be circulated throughout the State.

The Farm Trends in Washington Counties in 1936, prepared by Mr. Turner and H. B. Carroll, administrative assistant, as summarized in the bulletin, are as follows:

## What Farmers Thought

With present prospective prices and average weather conditions but without an agricultural control program, farmers generally agreed that the acreage of soil-depleting crops, such as wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, would be increased decidedly; wheat farms would continue to increase in size with every acre possible seeded to wheat, in the face of either high or low prices; and more grains would be marketed than normally because of the rapid decline in the use of horses and, consequently, less grain hay would be fed.

The farmers also agreed that more field corn would be grown in the Yakima Valley; no large increase in legumes for hay or pasture was contemplated on this basis; without a control program, much plowable pasture land would be plowed up and cropped to grain; there is a tendency for dairy farmers on the lowlands to shift to less valuable land; a distinct tendency to fit dairy herds to the feed available on farms was indicated, and there is a natural trend to larger numbers of beef cattle on Washington farms, on account of the ease in management as compared to other types of livestock.

If a soil-conservation program had been in force for several years, farmers thought that the following trends would be operative: An increase in number and a decrease in size of farms would occur; dry-land farmers in wheat areas felt that 15 to 20 percent of their land would be in grasses or legumes; yields of wheat would increase from 1 to 5 bushels per acre, and more home-grown feeds would be raised in western Washington by dairymen. In addition to a large acreage of green-

manure crops turned under, there would be some increase in legumes and grasses for hay and pasture; more cattle and sheep would likely be raised or fed out on farms; plowable pasture, especially on steep hillsides, would show a decided increase; and badly water-eroded hill farms, wind-blown dry-land farms and infertile, unproductive land would be benefited greatly by a constructive soil-conservation program.

Other trends which Washington farmers considered were: Chicken numbers are expected to continue their upward trend; turkey production is expected to increase from 25 to 30 percent in 1936 over 1935; the acreage of canning peas is expanding further, but the acreage for dry field peas is decreasing; potato production has been decreasing and asparagus is steadily increasing, and the trend for apple production is downward in the State.

## Extension Grows

*The increasing complexity and importance of agricultural problems have made greater demands upon the Extension Service. The following statement shows how the extension staff is growing to meet these demands.*

Almost 1,000 extension workers have been added to the State extension forces through the direct application of Bankhead-Jones funds during the year that ended June 30, 1936. On that date in 1935 there was a total of 7,858 extension workers in the United States, and in 1936 this number had increased to 8,790.

The largest gain was made by the home-demonstration staff—an increase of 419 members; the second place goes to the extension specialist group with an increase of 262. One hundred and fifty-seven men were added in county agent work, and 94 additional 4-H club workers were employed. These totals include all extension workers in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

This is not an overnight or mushroom type of growth, but follows the normal trend of increased activity and demand for extension work. In 1933 there were 5,893 workers; in 1934, 6,549; in 1935, 7,858; and in 1936, 8,790. The increased staff will enable extension workers to aid further in the varied programs offered for the betterment of farm living, for more efficient agricultural production, and for the conservation of agricultural and human resources.



# Cushioning the Wind in New Mexico



Plight of State highway in Harding County.

As a part of its dramatic offensive and defensive war against erosion, the Nation rallied quickly to the defense of the soil against the onslaught of the wind. Two million dollars was allotted to check losses from wind erosion in the southern Great Plains area. New Mexico, one of the States in this area, is making great progress in slowing up the movement of soil with the wind, as explained in this article.

**T**HE EMERGENCY program in New Mexico is not trying to stop the wind, but it is lessening the cargo of good soil the wind carries away from the fields. Erosion-control work in the State is not a new thing. For many years the Extension Service has worked for the planting of demonstrational wind-breaks, contour listing and terracing of fields to prevent erosion and to conserve the moisture. Strip planting, contour ridging of pasture land, limited grazing, deferred grazing, rotation grazing, and the building of dams for flood-water control have all been strongly advocated. While some excellent results have been accomplished, the work has been slow. This is due partly to a lack of understanding of erosion-control problems, but it is due more to such limitations as severe drought and duststorms which have often made it impossible to follow the practices.

The wind-erosion problem in certain sections of New Mexico is a direct result of accumulative drought situation occurring in the period from 1932 to and including 1935. Although it is impossible to make an estimate of the actual economic loss due to wind erosion, the loss to farming land alone amounted to some 15 percent of the total value of the land. In

addition to this, the damage done to uncultivated grasslands amounted to complete loss in many cases of their productive value for the year in which blowing took place.

The emergency wind-erosion-control program was prepared by the regional soil-erosion committee of the State extension services, with the sole purpose of checking this disastrous condition as quickly and as effectively as possible. In the organization of this work in New Mexico the Extension Service has endeavored to organize the work of erosion checking so that it would be completed in time to prevent a recurrence of the serious damage to farm lands as in the past.

In the county organization of the program the county extension agent acted as secretary to the county committee. The county erosion-control committee was made up of the community erosion-control committees of the county. Each community committee was composed of farmers in a specifically defined community.

Funds for the program were supplied to various counties in proportion to the area of land under cultivation and the need of protecting the soil from wind erosion. A treasurer in each county distributed payments in the form of

• • • • • Farms  
Aided by Emergency  
Program to Control  
Wind Erosion • • •



Striving to anchor the good earth. Contour listing helped this farm to hold all of a heavy downpour.

grants to farmers who followed the regulations of the program in contour listing their land. Such grants were paid only when application had been made beforehand and compliance in listing for erosion control had been checked.

This program was carried on in 16 counties, consisting mostly of the area east of the Rio Grande River and where the type of farming is that of dry-land practices. This area as designated is in the so-called "dust bowl" area.

When farm owners or operators had the necessary equipment for the work of contour listing, the rate of payment was 20 cents for each acre listed. When such equipment was not available on the farm and had to be hired, the rate of payment was 40 cents for each acre listed. In the latter case, payment for the work was made to the owner or operator of the equipment and not to the owner of the land worked.

In New Mexico the regulations specified that all land listed with emergency grants must be on contour lines. These lines were run without expense to the owner, operator, or machine operator. The Extension Service, through the extension agronomist, engaged capable instrument men to run these lines. Also, the Soil Conservation Service cooperated



to the fullest extent, and men were employed by the extension agronomist but were paid through Soil Conservation funds. These lines were run on each individual farm with the farmer furnishing a rodman to assist. Half of the grant was paid in advance, and the balance was paid upon completion of the work and upon the approval of the chairman of the community emergency erosion-control committee.

An additional phase of the program which has resulted in rather a large amount of participation is that of contour-ridging pasture land. The acreage covered under this phase of the program was not so large as the demand because of the late date in starting the work and the dry condition of the land which would not allow immediate participation.

Prior to the opening of the emergency wind-erosion-control program, several months had been spent by the Extension Service in conducting an emergency soil-conservation project in eastern New Mexico through which hundreds of farmers were aided in contouring their land.

Up to and including June 20, at which time the program was stopped, there were 3,374 applications covering 487,868 acres which had been worked. In addition to this there were 528,514 acres of land which had been contoured in the State extension program this year prior to the emergency wind-erosion-control program.

The listing of land on contour lines leaves the land with deep furrows in level lines across the slopes which check erosion caused by wind more effectively than does any other method. This will hold the moisture where it falls so that it can be utilized for crop production instead of running off the field and carrying the rich top soil with it. The result will be an increased land cover which will aid in controlling soil blowing. It will also supply additional vegetative matter to the soil and thus increase crop production.

This program provided the farmer with a real foundation on which to build a soil-conservation and soil-building program under the Agricultural Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

All in all, the emergency wind-erosion-control program has met with great favor in the area in which work was conducted in New Mexico. Participation has been high, and results have been good. It so happened that just prior to the close of the program, heavy rains were received over most of this area and allowed a higher rate of total compliance than would otherwise have been obtained.

This program has withstood the tests, especially where rains have fallen, as these

## Demonstration Homes



A demonstration farm home in Miami County showing foundation plantings.

**I**NTERESTED Kansans are taking to the home-landscaping idea enthusiastically. The need for extensive individual farmstead programs in landscape development has long been evident and keenly felt in practically every section of the State.

This human desire for a pleasing environment came to the front during the years 1930 and 1931 when some help was given in home grounds beautification. It was necessary to discontinue the program in July 1932, due to lack of funds, just when enthusiasm was gaining momentum in many sections of the State.

But it was not forgotten, and a new program in landscape architecture was developed under the supervision of Henry W. Gilbert, extension specialist in landscape gardening, in December 1935.

There are now 24 counties in south-central, eastern, north-central, and south-

## Make Kansas Attractive

west Kansas where the landscape project is being conducted. Within each of these counties there are five county demonstration homes—homes where improvements have been made and where neighbors can drop in and discuss the adoption of improved-home plans for their own homesteads.

Emphasis is being given during the first year's work to cleaning up the grounds about the home and to the study of the fundamentals of landscape design. The painting of buildings is also included in the initial program whenever it is necessary and financially advisable.

Trees have been planted at many homes where they will protect and shade the house, along the borders of the yard, and along the drives. Walks and driveways have been improved, reconstructed, and surfaced. Fences have been constructed or rebuilt to allow ample space for trees and shrubs on the inside to enclose the yard.

The farmstead is the combined institution of a home and a place of business. The utilitarian aspect of any endeavor on the farm will determine its lasting value and its future following. Therefore, windbreaks are not being overlooked in the long-time program for landscaping. This protection is valuable for the plant life within the farmstead and even imperative in some sections of the State.

rains were in large enough amounts within a short period of time to deposit full capacity in the contour furrows, leaving the field holding water within the furrows to the depth of the ridges and not allowing any of this water to run off. A large amount of moisture was also stored up to be used for crop production. On various farms in this area which were not contour listed, the farmers stood and watched the rain fall and run off their fields within a very short time, whereas the land of their neighbors who had cooperated under the program retained the moisture.

Many of the county agents, county committeemen, and community committeemen have made comments regarding the emergency wind-erosion-control program to the State extension agronomist to the effect that they desire a future program along this same line.

## New Regional Director

A. W. Manchester has been appointed director of the northeast division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. J. B. Hutson, Assistant Administrator, who has been acting in charge of the northeast division as well as of the east central division, will continue to direct the east central division.

Mr. Manchester will have charge of the agricultural-conservation program in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

He has been executive officer of the Rhode Island State Agricultural Conservation Committee and assistant director of the State extension services in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and is widely experienced in the agricultural field.



## Clinton County, Ohio's Senior 4-H Club Furnishes Recreation and Perpetuates the

# Songs and Games That Live

THE SENIOR 4-H Recreational Club of Clinton County, Ohio, had its inception as 35 older club members and leaders participated in an extension project in recreation under the direction of R. Bruce Tom, extension rural sociologist at Ohio State University, during the winter of 1934-35. This group was enlarged during the past winter and now has 150 members. A spacious hall has been leased where regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Despite extremely cold weather, attendance at these meetings averaged 99 members, and more recently the attendance figure has averaged 130. The members must be 15 years of age and must have completed 4-H club projects successfully or served as 4-H club leaders. The average age of the entire group is approximately 17 years.

Thirty older members of the group were selected on the basis of their skill in executing folk games which they demonstrated in European peasant and colonial costumes at the night sessions of eight farmers' institutes during the past winter. Six folk games were demonstrated at each of the institutes. These games included Gustaf's Toast, a Swedish folk game; Chimes of Dunkirk, from Belgium; the Wheat, from Czechoslovakia; and Come, Let Us Be Joyful, a representative German folk game. Ticknor's quadrille and the Virginia reel were used to demonstrate early American folk dances. A total of 6,150 people attended the eight evening sessions at which these games were demonstrated.

Music, both for the demonstrations and the folk games at the regular meetings, was furnished by portable sound equipment which was purchased with the earnings of the 4-H band in 1935. Sound equipment is used to amplify phonograph records of the various folk tunes, songs, and calls. A separate volume control is provided for the microphone, making it possible for members of the group to sing the accompaniment or direct the games simultaneously with the records.

During the past summer the 4-H band and recreational group, working in cooperation with local granges, clubs, and parent-teacher associations, sponsored community ice-cream festivals, including band concerts followed by folk games for which the band played the accompaniment. Seven such festivals were held in the summer of 1935, attended by 3,150 rural folk, 1,300 of whom, by actual count, old and young alike, participated in the folk games. Portable lighting equipment was purchased and provided by the band sufficient to illuminate brightly a space of lawn about the size of a city lot. This area was roped off and provided a veritable "village green" on which the folk games were played. The proceeds of these concerts were divided equally between the local organization and the band. Such funds enabled the band to pay their director and purchase music. Members of the senior 4-H recreational club planned the programs and organized and demonstrated the games at all the festivals.

Music for an entire day's program at the county fair was provided by the 4-H band. The band was organized and directed by John Goodrich in 1933 and was invited to play two concerts at the Century of Progress at Chicago that year. It is now directed by Howard C. Thompson. Both of these men are instructors of music in the public schools. Two years ago the band played a series of 10 twilight concerts which were sponsored by the businessmen of Wilmington.

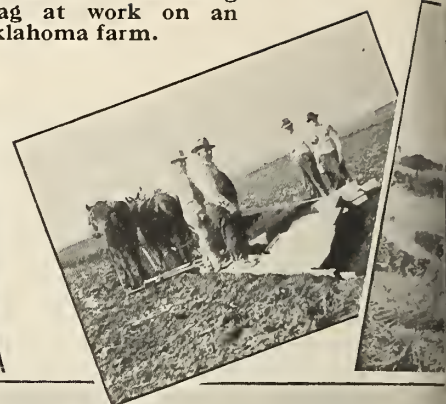
Services of the 4-H recreational leadership club have been extensively sought during the past year by community groups, including granges, school receptions, parent-teacher associations' community play night committees, fish fries, and festivals. A different committee is chosen to prepare and demonstrate the folk games at each separate meeting of the club, thus providing leadership training in addition to the joy of the games themselves. The members of the group have now perfected their knowledge of some 60 different European and American folk games. A sizable committee is readily assembled in any of the 13 townships to meet the requests and assist any groups with an organized recreation program. Members of the senior club planned and directed monthly recreation meetings for combined groups of 4-H club boys and girls in local communities throughout the county in 1936. This group has contributed materially to the success of both junior and senior 4-H camps held annually in the southwestern Ohio district camp site on the Miami gorge at Clifton, Ohio.







A three-horse terracing drag at work on an Oklahoma farm.



When the rains finally came, this Woods County, Okla., farm found that the fields held the water. The 3-inch rain stood on the hillside held by the contour listed furrows until the ground was soaked.

## Working Against Odds

**F**ew times in history have farmers worked under such weather handicaps as that of the past summer. The extremely hot weather and drought, which seared nearly the whole central area of the country, reduced the corn to 40.5 percent of an average crop. In one-fourth of the States, pastures were the poorest on record on August 1. The Weather Bureau has called it the worst drought in climatological history.

All rallied to meet the emergency. Under the agricultural conservation program, regulations were changed to further encourage emergency forage and cover crops and practices which control erosion. Freight rates were reduced in counties designated as emergency drought counties. Cattle were bought in distressed areas where the feed was insufficient to carry them. Information was collected and made generally available to buyers of feed, as well as to those who had grain feed, hay, or forage to sell. Thous-

ands of farmers were given temporary emergency work by the Works Progress Administration and the Resettlement Administration.

Extension agents were the spearhead of many of the relief activities. They brought the farmer into touch with the particular agency he needed; they helped him to cull his cattle, saving a good foundation herd for better times; they gave advice and help in digging emergency trench silos, thus getting the most feed value out of drought damaged corn; they helped to save good seed and, where available, to procure emergency pasture and forage seed. In short, by every means possible, they helped the farmer to make the most of every opportunity which came his way, thus often winning against the tremendous odds of the drought.

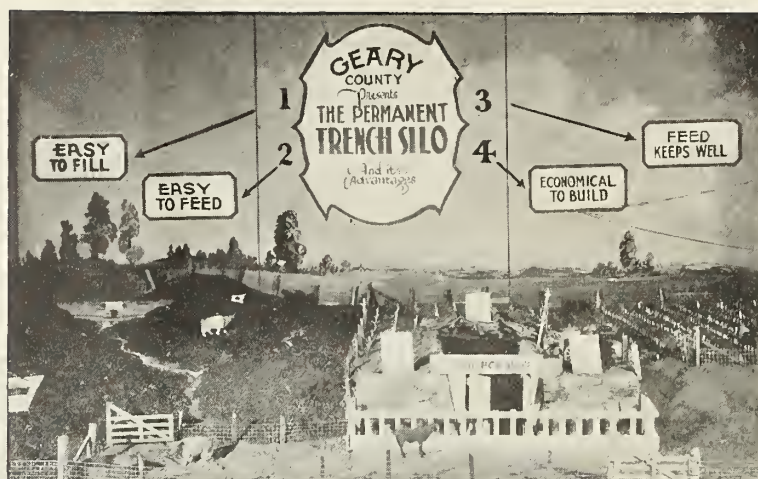
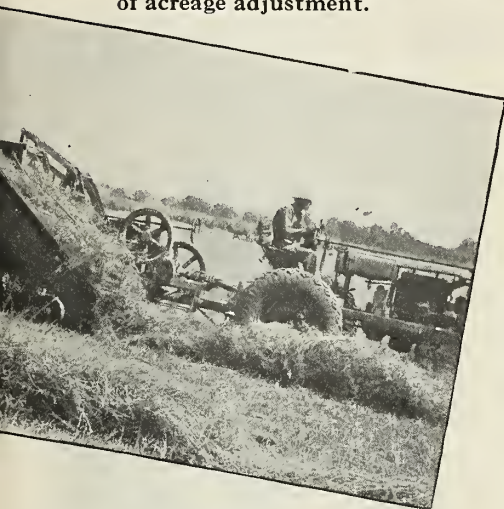
Some of those things which extension agents have found of most benefit in defeating drought damage are portrayed on this page.



Many Nebraska farmers averted a serious feed shortage under drought conditions with 100 to 300 tons of silage stored under the ground. This official opening of a silo on the Nebraska Experimental Farm brought out Governor R. L. Cochran, Chancellor E. A. Burnett, Director Brokaw and others.



(Below.) Alfalfa has proved its ability to produce feed when most other crops fail. This year a heavy first cutting of hay lightened the worries of many Kansas livestock growers who have been increasing their acreage during the last few years of acreage adjustment.

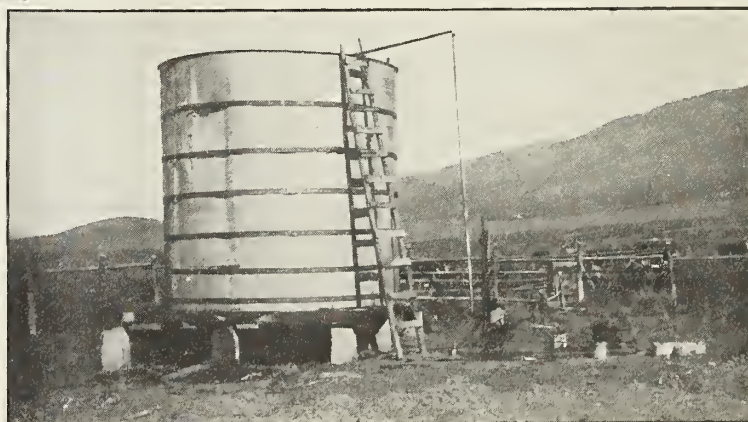


Trench silos and alfalfa are recommended by Kansas as drought beaters. This Geary County exhibit effectively brought the matter of trench silos to the attention of many farmers. More than 3,000 trench silos are in use in Kansas.

(Below.) This home-made centrifugal pump has saved a 6-acre alfalfa field and 2 acres of garden on a Montana farm. An abandoned gravel pit close to the farm furnished the water. With the help of Government specialists, an inexpensive pump was rigged up which proved that in one place, at least, there was enough water close to the surface to provide some supplemental water supply during the dry season.



One of several ponds built on a Missouri farm. Ponds were dug deep and provided with properly constructed spillways. County Agent Harold Slusher, of Callaway County, says they supplied ample stock water in spite of the length and severity of the summer's drought.



The pump and storage tank at the upper end of Dry Valley, Caribou County, Idaho, installed with the assistance of the Forest Service. Similar equipment, including pump, gasoline engine, storage tank, and trough, was installed at the lower end of the valley, opening up a vast country to both cattle and sheep for the grazing season.



## Organized Louisiana Communities

Band Together to Put on . . .

# An Educational Adventure

THE LOUISIANA folk schools and the organized communities that put them on are tackling everybody's problem of how to use what you have to the best advantage. During the past summer, 20 parishes, the Louisiana term for counties, asked for help from the extension sociologist, Mary Mims, in putting on a folk school. Fourteen parish folk schools, with from 250 to 600 men, women, and children present each of the 3 afternoons, were carried on successfully during July. One of these in De Soto Parish was a Negro school. The others were discouraged from starting this season because they made the decision too late to make the necessary preparations.

The success of the school depends on the vitality of the organized communities backing it. This year the broad representation of the various interests is shown by the choice of folk-school chairmen. In Red River Parish a successful farmer was chairman; in Claiborne, a Methodist minister; in Jackson, the superintendent of education; in Winn, a local business man; and in De Soto, the only woman chairman for the 1936 schools was president of the District Federated Women's Clubs.

The teachers also represented a wide field of those interested in community betterment, with professors from Louisiana State University and from local colleges such as Centenary at Shreveport and State Normal at Natchitoches, local doctors, architects, bankers, ministers, judges, and editors. The Farm Credit Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Resettlement Administration, and the experiment stations were represented.

The people felt that the folk school belonged to them and used it accordingly. In a class in architecture one woman was interested in the relative advantages of brick and wood, another in what kind of a porch to put on her home, and still another in fire protection. The class in domestic law, taught by a local judge, could hardly be disbanded as the members were so interested in how the laws affected minor children. The instruction topics varied from a discussion of chil-

dren's food habits to the history of north Louisiana, including such practical things as how to bud pecans or to pickle fruit, and such abstract topics as the theory of money and how it affects you. Any special local interest was usually represented, as in the Jackson school near the Southern Advance Paper Bag Co., where the plant chemist gave a talk on paper making.

These schools have been developed by the organized communities under the direction of Miss Mims. More than 500 of these communities have been organized during the 11 years she has been traveling up and down Louisiana on every back road and bypath. Of the 20 communities organized the first year, 11 years ago, only about 8 are now inactive.

"The only way you can keep from being a member of the community is to move out," says Miss Mims. "As long as you live there you are partially responsible for the economic, the health, the civic, and the recreational opportunities there. This being true, it behooves the citizens to get together, see what is being done and what needs to be done, and that is what the community organization does." A community meeting is held each month to hear reports from the various organizations working in the community and to plan for such community activities as a library, bringing in an electric line, a new school building, or planning a folk school.

A parish undertaking a school usually boasts at least seven well-organized and active communities. A committee of five or more is appointed by each community to meet with Miss Mims in the parish seat to discuss a school. A chairman, cochairman, and secretary are chosen. One of the county extension agents usually acts as secretary and, with the elected chairman and cochairman, selects the four committees—one in charge of the agricultural department, one in charge of the homemaking courses, one to organize a civics or citizenship department, and one to look after the subjects grouped under fine arts.

The committee on agriculture is always headed by the county agent. He is as-





sisted by the vocational agriculture teacher and three farmers representing different types of farming and different parts of the parish. The home demonstration agent is chairman of the committee on homemaking and is assisted by the home-economics teacher and three local homemakers, usually home demonstration clubwomen. The committee on civics and business is under the direction of a businessman, sometimes a merchant, a doctor, a lawyer, or a farmer. It is interesting to note that the instruction offered in this department usually follows the interest of the chairman. In Bossier Parish, where the chairman was a doctor, several fine lectures on public health were offered, and in Claiborne a lawyer engaged several outstanding judges and lawyers to discuss the courts and law as they affected the rural people or the place of law in an ideal community. The other department of the school is under the direction of the fine-arts committee, usually headed by an outstanding clubwoman assisted by representatives from the parent-teacher associations, home demonstration clubs, and others.

Each of the four departments offer three half-hour lectures during the afternoon. A schedule is offered those attending, and they choose what they want to hear discussed each period. After the class work, all come together for singing and an inspirational address by an outstanding speaker. In addition to the adult department, there is a nursery school, a kindergarten, an intermediate department, and a young people's department, each under the supervision of a teacher or someone trained in teaching that age group.

The subject matter to be offered is made up after carefully studying all the suggestions offered by the communities or other organizations and individuals, as well as a canvass of the field of available teachers. The school is usually held in the consolidated school at the parish seat. The farm folk from the outlying communities come in school busses, paying for the gas and oil, the drivers donating their time and the busses. At Bossier School 12 of these busses brought in those who wanted to attend. At the Jackson School a community 30 miles away brought in 18 students.

The folk school enthusiasts boast that there are no examinations, no contests, and no grades. The only reward is to learn something you can go home and put into practice. As an educational adventure in bringing to bear the best ability and equipment at hand on the problems felt urgent by the people themselves, the folk schools of Louisiana have accomplished much.

## Texas Women Do Their Part In Planning for an Agriculture

# To Supply the Family Food

**M**ORE GARDENS, 18,245 acres more; more orchards, 30,735 acres more; and 5,232 acres or more of sweet-potatoes are needed to supply vegetables and fruit for home use on Texas farms and ranches in 85 counties, according to findings of committees of farmers and farm homemakers who have been working on the program-planning survey instituted by the Extension Service. Two hundred and four counties report 320,410 more hogs and pigs of all ages needed; 2,268,662 thousand gallons more milk; 17,412,553 thousand dozen more chicken eggs; and 1,410,735 more chickens.

In preparation for the 1936 program planning, in the fall of 1935 at the annual district meetings of all county home demonstration and county agricultural agents, county-program planning was first discussed by representatives from the Washington office, and two meetings held in February at College Station were attended by all staff members. Charts dealing with the economic status of agriculture as viewed from a national standpoint were then sent each agent together with blank schedules to be answered by farm men and women in each county. In Texas, to these six schedules was added a seventh concerning the garden and orchard acreage and production. This information was needed by the 42,449 home demonstration clubwomen and 182 county home demonstration agents in planning an adequate food supply for the farm family.

Later, 41 meetings were held by the district agents in the 12 districts of the State. At these meetings, attended by all county agricultural and home demonstration agents, the agents were informed as to the need of long-time county agricultural planning, how to fill the schedules, and the use of charts. In conducting this activity in the county, it was to be presented jointly to the two councils. The county home demonstration council is a delegate body of women consisting of at least two representatives from community home demonstration clubs. Each county agricultural council's membership consists of one representative of each community working in cooperation with the agricultural agents, or planning to do so. Help was to be given these council members in planning community meetings at which these schedules were

to be filled out. Among the topics discussed by the county agricultural and home demonstration agents were: (1) Where and when were these committee meetings to be held? (2) By whom were they to be called? (3) Who would have charge and what would the program be? (4) How could everyone be made to express himself? (5) How would the community average be arrived at? (6) What would be done with the community schedule? (7) Who would compile the community schedules, and where and when would the councils meet again to canvass the returns?

Myrtle Murray, district agent, reports the planning done in District 10 as follows:

In the 18 counties the agents called both the farm and home demonstration councils together for the purpose of training them to conduct the community meetings. At each of these meetings each member of the council filled a schedule. These council representatives in turn called 117 community meetings where the community schedules were filled in. The community schedules that were compiled by special committees of the two councils, assisted by both the agricultural and home demonstration agents.

In Lavaca County there were 11 community meetings held and in Guadalupe County, 8. Neither agent attended these community meetings. In some of the other counties the agents attended part of the meetings upon request of the council representatives. In DeWitt, Karnes, and Wilson Counties the agents attended all the meetings. The district agent in charge of home demonstration work assisted the county agricultural agents in DeWitt, Refugio, and Gonzales Counties in conducting the county meetings for the purpose of discussing the live-at-home phase of the program-planning schedule, and home demonstration agents assisted county agricultural agents in Medine, Uvalde, and Comal Counties.

Home demonstration women and girls of Texas are interested in an adequate diet for farm families, and information obtained from these schedules will be used as a basis for the 1937 program of work.

**M**ORE THAN 136 home demonstration workers from 25 States attended the preconvention extension conference immediately preceding the national convention of the American Home Economics Association.



## Alabama Negro Extension Service Finds that The Movable School

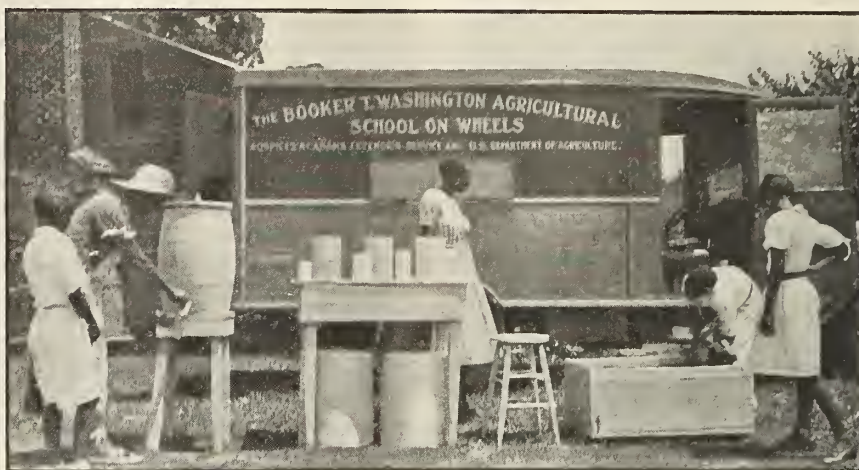
# Helps the Negro to Help Himself

**T**ODAY the outstanding feature of Negro extension work in Alabama is the autotruck movable school, a college on wheels to carry to the underprivileged rural farmer the story of sanitation and health, the advantages of improved living conditions, and the best ways of doing their farm work simply and efficiently.

The idea of bringing this itinerant school to the very door of the Negro farmer was projected by Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's famous founder. As he rode about the countryside in an old road cart to encourage students to come to his school, he realized the necessity of visiting remote farms and showing the farmers how to make a living from the soil and how to live. So he conceived the idea of itinerant instructors, and in June 1906 the first movable school, the Jesup wagon, financed by Morris K. Jesup, of New York, took concrete form.

After 3 months of successful operation, the idea of the movable school was presented by Dr. Washington to the Federal Government and accepted. In November 1906 Extension Field Agent Thomas M. Campbell, the first negro extension agent in the United States, was appointed to take the wagon school on its rounds. From the Jesup wagon emerged in 1918 the improved Knapp agricultural truck, to be replaced in 1923 by the more modern Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels, now operating from Tuskegee Institute. Accordingly, the school personnel grew from the lone-pilot-teacher to the present staff of farm agent, home demonstration agent, and registered nurse.

Likewise, illustrated material was increased to meet the demands of the new demonstrations that were being developed. Included in the modern truck equipment is a Delco light plant, motion-picture projector, victrola, portable sewing machine, typewriter, set of carpenter's tools, terracing machine, pruning outfit, spray pump, electric iron and kitchen utensils, home-made fireless cooker, dishes, table linen, dish towels, thermos jugs, grocery box, stenciling outfit,



Kitchen equipment of a negro home is painted when extension truck holds a movable school.

oil plant, water cooler, baby bathtub, scales, kodak, volley balls and net, charts, and records.

The truck may stop from 1 to 5 days at some Negro farmer's home which has been selected for the scheduled demonstration. A program that can be completed in 1 day is planned for a "transitory school", and activities covering 3 to 5 days require a "stationary school."

The Negro extension agents receive cooperation from the white agents, land owners, and business people in planning these movable schools for Negro farmers. The county agent or key farmer selects the farms and homes in which the work is to be conducted. The farmer and his wife agree to give their house and farm over to the demonstrations and to purchase material needed for the school. News of the school is circulated by house-to-house canvasses and announcements in schools and churches. County newspapers also cooperate in advertising the coming event. The Negro farmers and their families in the surrounding territory are invited to take part in the farm and home demonstrations conducted by their neighbor under the guidance of the extension agents and specialists. From 35 to 300 men and women may attend. Indeed, visitors from foreign countries

have come to see the work of the movable school, its methods having been studied and copied with notable success in far-away Macedonia and South Africa.

This school on wheels has traveled in every county of Alabama, and the news of its coming awakens interest and enthusiasm in the proposed demonstrations which are a cross section of extension work presented in a condensed "doing" program. Demonstrations resulting in actual improvement of the farm or home have proved especially effective in Negro extension work. The Negro people are greatly influenced by what they see and hear, especially as many cannot read. Furthermore, meeting the rural Negroes on their home territory gives them confidence in the undertaking and creates in them a desire to cooperate in learning new methods of improvement.

During the busiest months of 1934 and 1935, when the farmers were preparing their land, planting, cultivating, and harvesting their crops, 102 transitory schools were held. Very often the farmer was visited at a time when he was starting some farm or home operation, further developing a farm home demonstration, or bringing it to completion. There were six stationary schools conducted during July, August, and October when the farmers were not quite so busy.



Under the personal supervision of the movable-school agents, instructions were given in farm and home improvements, such as terracing, landscaping, cultivating of crops, planting year-round gardens, setting out fruit trees, care of livestock and poultry, insect control, and upkeep of farm implements and garden tools. Many Negro homes have been repaired and renovated inside and outside. They have restored their porches, built steps, screened doors and windows, made shelves and cabinets, ceiled kitchens, and painted or whitewashed the interior and exterior of buildings.

Because of the importance of the kitchen as the woman's workshop and its relationship to the family health, kitchen improvement has been emphasized in all the schools. Special effort has been made to interest the man as well as the woman in transforming cheerless, inconvenient kitchens into more sanitary and comfortable quarters.

During the 4-day stationary movable school held at Community Leader J. Rowe's farm home in Tallapoosa County, 63 women and older girls attending learned how to improve their kitchens. The kitchen was ceiled with rough lumber that was on hand. A set of shelves was built close to the stove and painted, and the pots and pans were taken off the walls and placed on them. The work table was made the proper height, and a new piece of oilcloth was pasted on it to make it wear longer. Over this work table, shelves were built and painted, on which were placed painted cans of various sizes filled with cereals and cooking necessities. A broken stool was repaired and painted and placed with this improvised cabinet. A 15-gallon pickle keg was obtained and turned into a water keg by making a good top and putting in a wooden faucet. A small stand was made on which to place the water keg, and both were painted. The open garbage pail and shelf outside the kitchen window were discarded for a 5-gallon paint bucket with a tight-fitting top which was painted and put in the kitchen. Two dark red safes were painted light green to match the shelves. The kitchen was whitewashed. The doors and window were screened. Curtains were made for the kitchen window out of flour sacks.

Through illustrated lectures, the movable-school nurse has aimed to teach the Negro rural people better home nursing, especially in homes where improvement in health and sanitation are greatly needed. To acquire more cash with which to improve the farm and home, the Negro

## County Planning Committee

# Strengthens All Farm Programs

COUNTY-program planning is not a new idea in Monmouth County, N. J. Since extension work started in 1914, much attention has been given to the building of a program around the problems on the individual farms. The county agricultural planning work carried out in Monmouth County during the past winter and spring combined the activities of more than 20 years into one definite, concrete, understandable, economic program. In the final analysis the local program should fit into a county, State, and national program.

A county agricultural-planning committee was set up, including the executive committee of the county extension service and county board of agriculture and representatives of the leading commodity interests in the county. Attention was also given to providing representation from all areas in the county. Although the county agent has been in the center of the picture in carrying forward this work, he has leaned heavily on representatives of the State College as well as on farm leadership in the county.

The general plan was presented to this county agricultural planning committee and a detailed program worked out step by step. This was followed by a meeting of commodity groups with special invitations going to 10 to 25 farm leaders and an invitation through the

press to the general public. These commodity meetings were attended by one or more members from the county committee as well as the State commodity extension specialist.

After meetings with important commodity groups, a second meeting of the county planning committee was held at which the long-time program for the agriculture of the county was outlined. The work of this committee was based upon a study of economic shifts, the operation and experiences of local farmers, and an analysis of local and national situations, and it represented the best thinking of both local leaders and those assisting from the State college. A summary of the work of this committee indicated an expansion in the acreage of certain crops and a gradual reduction in the acreages of other crops.

The county agents and leading farmers in Monmouth County feel hopeful in their program planning of the past year. They are looking forward to meetings this coming winter when the program will be carefully reviewed by all concerned and any important changes studied and the program brought up to date. This work provides for a clearer coordination in the county of all projects and activities that should be headed up under one planning and policy committee.

farmer has been urged to produce more food and feedstuff to meet his needs and to have a salable surplus.

In 1935, a series of motion pictures, both educational and entertaining, were shown, including *Effects of Mosquitoes and Their Control*, *Canning Beans*, and *When the Cows Come Home*.

In some way every home reached by the movable school has been made more comfortable and livable. Kitchens were remodeled, bedrooms improved, furniture refinished, clothes closets constructed from packing boxes, dressing tables and stools built out of orange crates, curtains made from flour sacks, rugs from burlap sacks, and vases made out of bottles. In spite of the lack of money and other hindrances on the farm, the rural Negro has profited by the lessons in home and farm improvement and has acquired ingenuity and resourcefulness.

## More About the Movable School

THE excellent work being done by the movable school has been brought to light in a recent book from Tuskegee, *The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer*, by Thomas Monroe Campbell, extension agent. Born in the rural South, the son of a poor itinerant colored preacher, the author struggled for an education, determined to rise out of ignorance and serve his race. In this book he deals frankly with the problems of the Negro farmer and relates his intensely human experiences of 29 years of service.



## Finds Strength in Organization

WHEN County Agent A. H. Simmons and Home Demonstration Agent Elsie Cochran and a few of their leaders made a check on the existing agencies and organizations at work in Attala County that affected the farm and home program, they found that about 20 different organizations or committees existed.

This organizational situation in their county caused them to feel that there was a need for coordinating the efforts and interests of these various groups in order that they might be of the greatest possible service to the rural people of the county. Accordingly, they called together about 40 leaders representing these various agricultural groups, such as county farm cooperative, county farm bureau, home demonstration council, 4-H club leaders, resettlement supervisors, poultry association, fair association, county agricultural development association, soil-conservation committeemen, erosion-control association, and others for the purpose of discussing a unified program which would carry the services of each group in a more effective and efficient manner to each community and to the farms and homes of the county.

After surveying the program and function of each group represented, the group came to the conclusion that, with rapid developments in natural and social sciences and the rise of so many State and National public-service agencies and institutions, it was possible for organized groups to carry out any program for solving almost any problem with which they were confronted if they had the vision, the courage, the initiative, the energy, and the will to undertake it.

They also felt that an efficient civilization is one in which all forces make a unified, systematic, well-balanced, vigorous effort to put into general use all available scientific knowledge on every problem of social concern.

No matter how many different and varied services were offered by either National or State offices and agencies, in the final analysis the county, the community, and the farm were the scenes of conflict where the programs were planned, the services rendered, application made, and results achieved. The leadership in the county, therefore, must organize for effective and efficient effort.

With these definite conclusions in mind, the local agents proceeded with a round-table discussion of fundamental

and basic problems facing the farmers and homemakers in the county. These 40 farmers and farm women stated the problems, which were then listed on the blackboard. These problems were discussed in the order of their importance and from the standpoint of possible solutions. Having discussed and definitely laid out these problems and possible solutions, the group then determined upon some very definite objectives as to procedure in carrying out the plan of solution for these problems. It was decided by the group that a definite committee should be appointed to make a further study of the several principal problems, such as soil erosion, marketing, food and feed production sufficient to meet local needs, livestock- and crop-improvement work, rural electrification, farm cooperative program, and to report at a later meeting recommendations to the entire county agricultural coordinating council, so that a definite county-wide program could be decided upon, approved, and carried by these leaders to their respective communities.

Plans were made to perfect community clubs in each community in the county, which clubs under their leadership would be informed as to the county program with respect to both plans and methods, and where the local community program would be discussed and set forward in like fashion as was the county program. These leaders voted themselves to accept the full responsibility of community leadership in carrying the county program to their respective communities.

These leaders were so interested in mapping out a coordinated agricultural program in the county that they agreed among themselves to meet regularly to consider developments along the various lines of the county program and to study new programs or new possibilities coming into the county which would have a direct influence upon the farm program.

The vision of these two extension agents has struck upon a note that is solving many of their problems. They find inspiration in the local leaders who look issues affecting their welfare straight in the eye. They map out a program of procedure with respect to organization, education, and work for the people of their communities, the farms, and the homes, and take the direct responsibility for carrying this program to them.

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## Census Throws Light on Important Topics

*(Continued from page 131)*

County agents and extension officials may secure these free reports for use of the county committees in quantities up to 50 while the supply lasts.

In the printed publications, as distinguished from the free reports mentioned, will be found data covering the uses of land, the principal crops, and classes of livestock. These are published in separate State bulletins for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The State reports in turn have been assembled in volume 1 entitled "Statistics by Counties." This contains everything covered in the first series of bulletins for the entire United States.

Most of the extension workers are familiar with the increase of 8.3 percent in the number of farms between 1930 and 1935, with the increase in farm population to 6,355,557 persons and with the 101 other items of information obtained by the Federal Farm Census. Most of them, however, do not realize that all of these data were secured by townships and

minor civil divisions, and that this information can be obtained from the Bureau of the Census by paying for the cost of transcription. It is not possible to publish this information by minor civil divisions because of the very great amount of space and heavy cost required for the some 50,000 minor civil divisions in the United States which have reported farm operations. However, through the cooperation of the A. A. A. and the Resettlement Administration at least one photostat copy of information by minor civil divisions for many of the items in the 1935 census will be made available to each State by late fall.

The Bureau of the Census extends a very cordial invitation to write for available publications, not only those of the Farm Census, but of all other Census Divisions: Population, Business, Manufactures, Vital Statistics, and Statistics of Cities.

Specific requests for Farm Census information will be expedited by using the lists of separate reports on the back cover.



# She Knew It Could Be Done . . .

## Flame Kindled by Club Agent Cremates 4-H Camp Mortgage

**A** VISION that has come true—this is the way both farm folk and townspeople in Orleans County, Vt., think of their county 4-H club camp, located on Lake Salem in northern Vermont, just below the Canadian border.

Hard work on the part of the people of the county, together with the enthusiasm and leadership of a club agent who “knew it could be done”—these are the things that have made the vision a reality.

In the spring of 1931 the Orleans County 4-H club camp was only an idea and one that seemed almost too difficult of realization. Now it consists of a well-constructed one-and-one-half story camp building with sleeping, eating, and recreational facilities for 50 boys and girls, together with an office, a kitchen, and a leaders’ room. The building nestles in a grove of trees. In front of it lies a broad playground which extends to the sandy shore of the lake.

Recently, about 300 men, women, and children from all parts of the county assembled at the camp for a celebration. It marked the climax of 5 years of untiring work and close cooperation, for the principal event on the program was the burning of the mortgage by Flora J. Coutts, the county club agent whose leadership did more than anything else to make the camp possible. The burning of the mortgage meant that the last of the indebtedness on the camp had been discharged.

At the celebration a photograph of Flora, as she is affectionately known throughout the county, was unveiled over the fireplace in the assembly room. The camp building is to be known as the Flora J. Coutts 4-H Clubhouse.

The traditional New England town meeting has gained renown as the seat of true democracy. On “Town Meetin’ Day” all the townspeople assemble to elect the town officers and conduct the town’s business in open meeting. It was at such a meeting in the town of Derby in 1931 that the Orleans County 4-H club camp had its beginning as a tangible thing. Previously, the 4-H club boys and girls of the county had held summer camp in one place one year and in another place another year. The camp facilities had been makeshift and inadequate. As a result, there was some talk of how fine it would be if the county could have a

permanent, adequate 4-H camp of its own.

It was Mrs. John Ansboro of Derby who changed the subject of the camp from a vague idea to a definite objective. Rising before the moderator at the town meeting, she spoke eloquently of the need of a permanent camp for the young people of the county. Would not the town of Derby lend a plot of the town land on Lake Salem for the purpose?

“I’ll give \$25 towards it”, spoke up one of the townsmen.

“Put me down for \$25”, said another.

“I’ll give \$25”, volunteered another.

“There’ll be land to clear and much other work to be done”, said another. “I’m willing to help.”

By the end of town meeting, the land had been provided for the camp, the town had agreed to build a road to the camp site, \$125 in cash had been contributed, and help in the work of building the camp had been pledged.

In the 5 years that have gone by since then about \$3,000 in cash has been made and contributed to the camp fund—much of it in gifts or sale receipts of \$1, \$5, \$10, or \$15 each.

Bees, like the old-fashioned log-raising bees that built many a cabin in the days of the early settlers, were held for laying the foundation and erecting the camp building. Labor, materials, and equipment were freely given by farm people and townspeople alike. A number of businessmen in the city of Newport not only donated materials and equipment but sold things needed for the camp at wholesale prices. Altogether, Miss Coutts estimates that, in addition to about \$3,000 in cash, \$2,000 in gifts of labor, materials, and equipment have gone into the camp.

It was in March 1931 that the camp got its start at the Derby town meeting. So promptly and energetically did Miss Coutts and the people of the county go to work on the project that the main part of the camp building was erected and used for county camp in July—just 4 months later. Since then, such improvements as the kitchen, leaders’ room, and office have been added from year to year.

Camp County Cooperation is what Miss Coutts believes the camp could well be named. In this she differs from the people of the county who are agreed that it is properly named after her.



Up in smoke—Flora J. Coutts, county club agent, holds the mortgage fired by the candles held in the hands of county volunteer leaders.



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## IN BRIEF • • •

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### Using Planning Reports

In Kansas, county planning committees, after making up their report, designated major problems. The county extension committee then selected that part of the problem which should be attacked first and with the county agent worked out specific plans for tackling it. A farm was taken from the assessors' records in one township in each type of farming area and the recommendations applied to it as a demonstration to show how the agricultural conservation program would help to attain the goal.

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### Standing Together

More than 300 one-variety cotton communities have been organized in 11 Southern States. The cooperating farmers have about 900,000 acres in cotton and last year produced approximately 500,000 bales. Georgia and Mississippi each had more than 100 such communities.

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### Women's Market

The Greenwood, Miss., home-demonstration club market, for the 5 months from January 1, 1936, through May 30, 1936, sold \$3,559 worth of produce. The poultry products were far in the lead with dairy products ranking next, then baked and cooked food, and fruits and vegetables. For good year-round sale, dressed chicken has been found the most salable product by the 18 home demonstration markets in Mississippi, according to Mary Agnes Gordon, marketing specialist.

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### Influence Spreads

A total of 343,661 persons made use of South Dakota State College or its extension service during 1935. This is a 25 percent increase over the previous year. Meetings held by county agents were attended by 222,572 farm people for the record group attendance.

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### Radio Contest

Opening a new series of farm-bureau programs, KGNO, Dodge City, Kans., Daily Globe station, offered two monthly prizes of \$2.50 each to the farm people who participate. One is for the best

delivery of a talk, and one is for the best writing of a talk. The farm-bureau schedule on this station is as follows: Monday, the county agent, F. D. McCammon; Tuesday, the contest of talks; Wednesday, Miss Minnie Peebler, home-demonstration agent; Thursday, 4-H club program; Friday, county agents from nearby counties. Each program is broadcast from 7 to 7:30 p. m. and includes entertainment by the farm bureau and 4-H club people.

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### Colorado House Organ

The July issue of the Extension Record, house organ of the Colorado Extension Service, was made an agricultural-conservation edition.

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### Responsible Members

Last year 60 percent of the borrowers attended the annual meeting of their credit associations in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

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### Big Buying

The commodities purchase section of the A. A. A., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, furnished foods to people who were unable to make such purchases themselves. The commodities purchased reached these totals: apples, 1,348,355 bushels; dried peas, 7,502,040 pounds; dried beans, 1,200,000 pounds; citrus fruits, 228,592 boxes; dried prunes, 17,699,600 pounds; late carrots, 2,688,000 pounds; late onions, 5,933,650 pounds; cabbage, 4,369.76 tons, and early and intermediate onions, 26,116,050 pounds. Eggs, milk products, flour, figs, turnips, grapes, and cherries were also purchased for distribution to worthy families.

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### Service

When the tile silo of the Cherokee Dairy Farm, near Shreveport, La., collapsed just as it had been filled with silage, there was a hurry-up call for extension men. The county agent and the dairy specialist jumped to action, getting a steam shovel in Shreveport, bringing it to the farm on a flat car because several bridges were unsafe for it, and digging a trench silo. They worked all night long, and by 6 o'clock the next day the silage was safe—an important part of the feed for 120 cows. There was one more believer in the trench silo and another friend for the Extension Service.

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## AMONG OURSELVES

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CLAUDE V. PHAGAN has been appointed extension agricultural engineer in South Carolina. He is a native of Texas, was reared on a farm, and graduated from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mr. Phagan served 6 years as assistant agricultural engineer in Oklahoma and has recently seen service with the Federal Housing Administration and the Soil Conservation Service in Oklahoma.

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ERNEST LYCKMAN, handicraft specialist; and C. E. Withers, extension engineer; have been added to the Extension Service staff in New Mexico. Mr. Lyckman was formerly employed in Colorado as State supervisor of arts and crafts.

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MISS LITA BANE has been appointed head of the home-economics department, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, effective September 1. She will serve also as vice-director of home-economics extension. Miss Bane formerly served 5 years on the staff at Illinois and for some time has been collaborator in parent education for the National Council on Parent Education and the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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NATE H. BOVEE, who has been county agent in Redwood County, Minn., for the past 7 years and who developed the weed-control plan named for the county, has joined a commercial chemical company interested in weed control as education and organization specialist. He accepted his new position June 15.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA Extension Service has recently added three new staff members: Elizabeth M. Lippard, clothing specialist; Blanche Coit, home management specialist; and an assistant State 4-H club leader, L. Isabel Myers. Both Miss Coit and Miss Myers were formerly home demonstration agents, the former in Bradford County, the latter in Schuylkill County.



# What

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PLANNING MEANS TO THE EXTENSION SERVICE

THE FORMULATION of a sound long-time policy for the agriculture of a county is basic to the development of any strong extension program. Any comprehensive plan for the agriculture of a county should indicate the broad policies and make specific recommendations for the adjustments needed to meet changing conditions, as well as deal with matters of local concern. As conditions are constantly changing, planning must be a continuous process. These policies and recommendations should be developed through the participation of local people in contributing local data, in studying the results of agricultural research, and in forming judgments and making decisions on adjustments needed.

THE county agricultural planning project, sponsored by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges, is based on this fundamental approach. In developing this work, consideration will be given to the adjustments needed: (a) to meet changing economic situations concerning our major commodities, (b) to maintain the productive capacity of the farm, (c) to improve the income of individual farmers, and (d) to promote the

C. B. SMITH

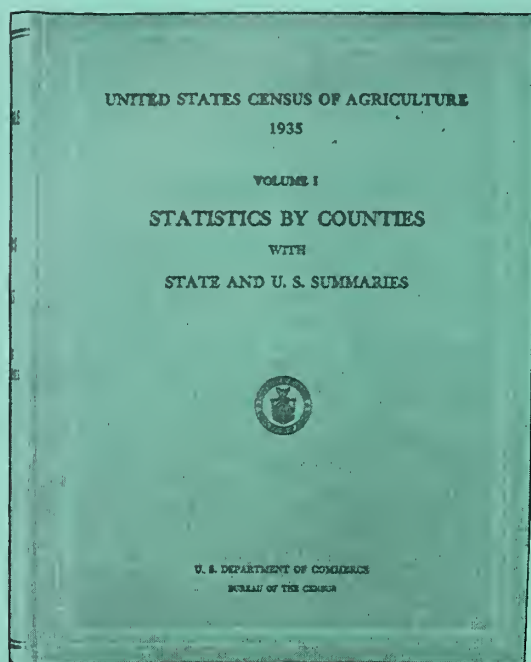
*Assistant Director, Extension Service*

rural economic and social welfare. The formulation of recommendations concerning these problems by local people should serve as a guide for any group developing and conducting a program or activity in the county. Each group, in carrying out its program, would be contributing to the ultimate solution of the major problems of the area.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE has long recognized its responsibility in assisting farmers in the formulation of such agricultural policies and in developing ways and means of making the essential adjustments. This national project, organized for a specific purpose, should materially expedite the development of long-time agricultural policies and adjustment programs for each county. For the Extension Service, the determination of these local groups should prove highly beneficial in directing and adjusting county extension programs.







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•  
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SWINE  
HORSES—MULES  
GOATS—MOHAIR  
CHICKENS—TURKEYS  
COWS MILKED

### U. S. Farm Information

GENERAL SUMMARY  
USES OF LAND  
COLOR—TENURE  
FARM LABOR  
POPULATION  
FARM DWELLINGS  
FARM MIGRATION  
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